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Largest Daily and Sunday
Circulation in Salt Lake proved
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WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.
Fair.

THE METALS.
Silver, 45c per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 14-15c per pound.
Lead, 14-15c per 100 pounds.

END WILL BE PAINLESS.

News comes from Washington that the postal savings bank bill will sleep the sleep that knows no waking. It is to come before the senate today and there may be a desultory debate for an hour or two, possibly longer. Then the last offices for the dead will be performed by Senator Aldrich, and all will be over. The Republican national platform as adopted by the Chicago convention last June contained the following plank:

"We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

It will be recalled that the American Association of Bankers declared against the guarantee of bank deposits and also against postal savings banks. The defeat of Bryan and the failure to elect a Democratic congress knocked the guaranty proposition in the head. Just what argument was used to kill off the savings bank plan is not known, but the solemn pledge of the Republican party is certain to be violated so far as the present congress is concerned.

The truly good Philadelphia North American is all "het up" over the matter. The majority of the Republican senators are called "vultures," "foul birds of prey," men who accepted the nomination of Taft and the Chicago platform reluctantly and with a mental reservation. After several spasms the North American says:

"It will be an extraordinary spectacle when Aldrich rises to kill the postal savings bank bill. He will stand in a triple capacity—this Cerberus of the senate, this 'three gentlemen in one.'"

"He will be recognized by the entire country as the senator from Rhode Island, the spokesman of Standard Oil, of Brown & Root, of the National Bank and the attorney for the defense of the stock gamblers of New York who forced a year of suffering upon the richest country in the world."

"He will stand the chosen leader of the senate. He will shape policies at the beginning of a new administration. He will take in his hands and tear to bits a written solemn pledge of the Republican party to the people of the United States."

"It is difficult for us to understand how such things can be. It is hard to believe that men who hold high place in the national assemblies can be devoid of all sense of honor or of shame."

"We choose rather to believe that such an attempt to eulogy and stultify the administration before it has begun is due to blind, foolish clinging to a dead and putrid theory of privilege."

"But a very fact that the 'old kings' persist in their repudiated habit of self-bruising and think that the present breed of Americans will suffer them to do so with impunity is proof enough that they cannot learn the new lessons—proof convincing that it is just as well to trust to any pledge of theirs or make true with them."

Yet Aldrich is the head and front of the monetary commission which is destined to reform the currency system of the country, and the beating of the postal savings bank bill is only one feature of a general financial plan in which the interests of the people at large do not figure. He could not accomplish these things if a majority of the members of the senate and house were not of the same mind. Moreover, after the meeting of the bankers at Denver the savings bank proposition was abandoned by the Republican campaigners from Taft down, and the bankers certainly were led to believe that their wishes would be respected.

The Republican platform promised postal savings banks, and the Democrats are on record as favoring their institution in case the guaranty plan did not prevail, but the Democratic senators and representatives are under no obligation to rake the Republican chestnuts out of the fire and save the face of the next administration and receive abuse for their patriotism, a la Roosevelt.

Notes have been counted in the senate and the bill is said to be short a dozen votes. Are the Utah senators among the "vultures" and "foul birds of prey," or do they stand squarely on the Republican platform?

CONTEMPT ON BOTH SIDES.

Since the members of the senate and house have decided to go after the president on account of the language used in the annual message there has been more or less gossip concerning the

outcome and also the reason the executive was so emphatic in his condemnation of those responsible for the legislation limiting the employment at civil service agents at the last session.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, is the man hit by the president's bolt, but of course the rest of the house leaders on the Republican side share in the odium. Naturally, impeachment proceedings are out of the question, notwithstanding the fact that there are many things for which Mr. Roosevelt could be brought to the bar of the senate and there arraigned. It is also doubtful if congress will even dare to censure the outgoing president. The indignation of the senators and representatives, therefore, will most likely find vent in the cloak rooms of the capitol building.

The members of both branches of congress have little or no respect for President Roosevelt and take but little pains to conceal their contempt. The president reciprocates this feeling and goes out of his way to rub it in on the statesmen. The spectacle is amusing for the Democrats.

Last spring a message from the White house was not even given a hearing on the day the clerk appeared with it under his arm. If the correspondent of the New York Times is to be believed, scant courtesy was paid the latest words of wisdom emanating from the most high and puissant ruler on earth. This is what happened:

When the message reached the senate there was a disordered march of senators in the direction of the cloakrooms. A number remained in their seats, but they did not listen to the reading. Copies of it were on the desks and a few turned the leaves of the pamphlet idly. There was a noticeable absence of enthusiasm or comment. The Republican senators, naturally, acknowledged that it was a "powerful and statesmanlike paper," but they refrained from hysteria. The Democrats merely snuffed. It was no better and no worse than similar papers in the past, they agreed.

The message was received in the house without the least pretense of enthusiasm. At one time only thirty-four Republicans were in the chamber, and all but a few of these were reading newspapers, writing letters, or talking in two and threes. The speaker was present part of the time, but his attention was completely absorbed in conversation with Mr. Boutell. Only once something like a handclap was heard, but that turned out to be Representative Longworth, the president's son-in-law, attracted the attention of a page. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Payne sprang to his feet and moved that the message and its accompanying document be referred to the committee of the whole house for distribution.

But the paragraph regarding the civil service attracted their attention after all. Senator Hale is reported to have turned white with indignation, and Heyburn almost exploded. It's a jolly Republican row. Roosevelt has congress on his hands and congress has Roosevelt on its neck. As a result some wholesome truths may be learned by the people during the squabble.

THREATENS GREAT INDUSTRY.

Because the government has set aside an enormous territory for forest reserves in Montana, and because it is alleged the smoke and fumes from the great Anaconda smelter are likely to injure some of the forests so set apart, the president has proclaimed his intention of instituting proceedings for an injunction to close down the smelter at once. With the enormous power and unlimited means of the government behind him it is quite possible for him to attain his object and, if successful, ruin the mining industry of Montana, or a large part of it, beyond recovery. Certainly his success would mean irreparable injury for a long term of years.

Like all other copper smelters, the Anaconda plant has been the subject of litigation and been compelled to pay damages to settlers whose lands have been injured. Utah knows all about such litigation and has had a bitter dose of the effects of injunctions which closed down the smelters and mines. It is right that the smelters should pay for damage inflicted and, so far in the proceedings, no one ever doubted that real damages would always result in judgments against the smelters, sometimes for more than the land would pay in any other way.

But the president proposes off-hand to injure a whole state, close down its most important industry, inflict a money loss of millions annually, to say nothing of the want and suffering to the men thrown out of employment, and all for the protection of forest reserves of infinitely less value than the mining product which is to be sacrificed to the executive impulse to wave the big stick.

Utah is interested in this degree, that the extension of presidential authority to the question in Montana may easily foreshadow the same sort of move wherever smelters exist within a day's travel of a forest reserve, whether there is any forest on the reserve or not. What has heretofore been a matter for federal courts to decide as between property owners and smelter owners is now brought into the domain of government action; suits may be instituted on the president's initiative, and the defendant smelters be compelled to abandon business at any sacrifice, not only to themselves, but to the thousands indirectly dependent for a livelihood upon their operations.

No wonder the people of Montana have risen en masse to protest against this latest exploit of the president.

BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

The secretary of the treasury estimates the deficit at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30 next, at \$114,000,000. During the past five months the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$54,019,018. The total amount of expenditures for the five months were \$297,123,374, against \$270,897,059 for the same period last year, or an increase of \$26,226,315. This deplorable situation has been aggravated by a falling off in receipts, the total for the five months

of the year being \$243,104,356, against \$270,123,809 a year ago. Thus the income account has fallen off \$27,024,444.

At the close of business Nov. 30, the actual cash balance in the treasury was \$151,387,362, and of that amount nearly \$120,000,000 was in the form of deposits in United States national banks. At the rate the deficit is growing at the present time the cash balance in the treasury will be depleted to such an extent that the government deposits will have to be withdrawn from the national banks by July 1, 1909, and the cash balance will be wiped out very soon thereafter. When this happens the issuance of bonds will become inevitable to provide for current expenses.

The appropriations for the present year were made by congress last winter, so matters cannot be remedied except in the way of cutting down the estimates for next year in order that a bad matter may not become worse.

Chairman Tawney of the house appropriations committee advocates the revival of war taxes, and hints are being dropped that the new tariff bill may carry some features for providing a regular income. Among other things, a slight tax may be placed on tea and coffee. It is claimed that much money was raised during the Spanish-American war without the people knowing it, and the Republican leaders in congress are just now figuring on schemes to replenish the treasury in order to avoid the issuance of bonds as long as possible. As an "advance agent of prosperity," it is to be feared the incoming president will prove more or less of a failure.

As to the trusts, the president believes the executive should separate the sheep from the goats—that the judiciary cannot be trusted. Any one who thinks differently is a demagogue, socialist and anarchist.

The New York World thinks the time is at hand when "mere man" will have to fight useless universal suffrage is granted. No use trying to kick up a row out here over the matter.

An old maid would anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 paid in New York the other day at the age of 99. Two or three generations of heirs waited in vain.

The president-elect is going to take a look at Gatun dam before his inauguration. He may listen to a full chorus of 4-n-ones that particular portion of the Panama canal is completed.

John D. Rockefeller recklessly paid 3 cents for a street car ride in Cleveland Saturday. When 5 cents is charged the oil magnate will walk.

The "insurgents" of the lower house of congress propose to bell the cat. The attempt will be watched with great interest by the spectators.

Nord Alexis had a goodly sum deposited outside of Hayti. There's nothing like being forehand.

The gladsome Yuletide is approaching. May every old Scrooge see the error of his ways!

Carrie Nation is "doing" Scotland. It is probably well for Carrie that ducking stools are out of date.

While Castro is in Europe the kaiser might get some valuable pointers as to how he bosses people.

Anybody attending the exhibition at Omaha will probably acknowledge the corn.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

(New York Times.)

At a dinner of the "Fossils," given recently at the Republican club, James M. Beck was one of the speakers. "The Fossils" is an organization composed of former members of the Republican party who are now in the opposition. Mr. Beck is one of the association in Philadelphia in 1876, has never lost his interest in this most admirable training school for young writers.

"In looking back upon those days when the publishing of amateur papers seemed the most fascinating thing in the world," said Mr. Beck in the course of his address, "I feel, indeed, that I am quite in the fossil class. The organization of the National Amateur Press association seems almost prehistoric. In looking back through the years, I am almost a mile as the stone age. I was a very small boy when I took part in those weighty deliberations of the fossil class."

"Father was writing down on tables of stone in the old days," said the dutiful parent.

"Yes, my son," replied the dutiful parent. "Gee," mused the boy. "Then it must have taken a crowbar to break the news."

IDENTIFIED.

(Philadelphia Gossip.)

She walked into the International bank and pushed a check through the window. "You will have to be identified," said the teller. "I don't know you, madam."

"You don't eh?" said the woman, with fire in her eye. "Aren't you the father of that family that has a flat in Brimley?"

"Yes," said the red-headed woman that your wife is always complaining about. When you left home this morning I heard you say: 'Dear, if our children get to fighting with that old fury downstairs, don't quarrel with her. Wait till I get home and let me talk to her.' Now if you think of me, I shall be the best of an argument with her."

"Here's your money, madam," said the teller.

TOYSTOI'S BOYHOOD.

(The Strand.)

Toystoi's sister Marie relates that one day, at the hour of luncheon, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his tutor in order to carry in execution a project he had long had in view. This was to jump out of the window into the courtyard, a distance of five feet, and break any bones, but the shock was so great that he slept afterwards for eight hours. Nothing caused the boy, more annoyed about this time than the knowledge that he was very plain featured. To be revenged on nature he determined to make himself still uglier, and, with this end in view, cut off his eyebrows.

Mr. Biddle, a patriot, embraces all America, and he never returns from Europe without a store of observations in proof of America's superiority. "The last time I motored in England," said Mr. Biddle the other day, "I was amazed by the quick-and-steady look of all the old castles, halls and manor houses. My companion was an Englishman, a very well informed chap, and I said to him: 'I thought you people had a lot of picturesque old ruins over here; but your houses have come over and put them all in good repair.'"

RIVAL DETECTIVES.

(M. A. P.)

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle once had an amusing experience with a cabman in Paris. The author had just arrived at the French capital and to his great surprise, the cabman who drove him from the station to his hotel addressed him by name. Sir Arthur asked the man how he knew who he was.

"Oh," replied the cabman, "I read in the newspapers that the famous Conan Doyle would come to Paris from Marseilles and Lyons, and directly I saw you I observed that you had been cut by a Marseilles barber, and that on the heel of your left shoe there is mud from Lyons."

Sir Arthur was highly flattered and gratified to think that an ordinary cabman could so intimately with his famous detective stories that he could apply the methods of their central character to the facts of everyday life.

"Are those the only signs by which you recognized who I am?" asked Sir Arthur. "Oh, no," replied the Jehu, as he flicked up his horse, "you saw your full name is painted on your trunk!"

NO GREAT RUSH.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

A number of weeks ago an old man was appointed postmaster of a small village. The villagers and their friends began to drop in about the mails. An inspector investigating the matter found that the postmaster had sent out no mail since the hundreds of more direct letters that the postmaster had kept by him, said, "Why on earth didn't you let these go?" "I was waiting till I got the bag full," said the old man with a gentle smile.

REASONS FOR COMPLAINT.

(Argonaut.)

"Any complaints, corporal?" said the colonel, making one morning a personal inspection. "Yes, sir. Taste that, sir," said the corporal promptly.

"Why," he said, "that's the best soup I ever tasted."

"Yes, sir," said the corporal, "and the cook wants to call it coffee."

HENS OF LEISURE.

(Harper's Monthly.)

"Yes," the lady remarked, "since John's uncle died we have a nice henry house, horses, cows, pigs, hens, and so on. 'That must be charming,' broke in the other. 'You have all the fresh eggs you want every day.'"

"Oh, well," hastily interrupted the first speaker, "of course the henry can lay if they like to, but in our position it isn't at all necessary."

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

To The Salt Lake Herald:

Much has been said and written recently in connection with the divorce evil. The fact is that the divorce evil has been termed "the Divorce Evil." The divorce evil is a real evil, and it is not the fault of the courts, or of the legislature, or of the people. It is a real evil, and it is not the fault of the courts, or of the legislature, or of the people. It is a real evil, and it is not the fault of the courts, or of the legislature, or of the people.

Marriage should be made easy and divorce should be made difficult. Divorce should be discouraged and not permitted for light or frivolous causes. There is, however, no good sufficient reason for compelling people to live together or maintain the relation of husband and wife, when they have no affection for each other, or when the point of honest and consistent reconciliation, either from incompatibility of temperament or from any serious violation of the moral code, or any of the most usual grounds for divorce as stated in our statute books.

That divorce has increased to an alarming extent is undoubtedly true, and to such an extent they threaten and probably in many instances destroy the integrity of the home. The evil is well recognized. The question is first as to the cause and second, what shall be the remedy?

The Cause.

As an opinion, the writer ventures the suggestion that divorce is not itself the evil, but is the effect of a prior cause, and that the cause lies in the lax morals of the people, the moral conscience and virtue of our communities are entirely "too easy." It is useless to suggest remedies unless we know the cause, but when the cause is determined the remedy may be applied, provided the moral sense of communities can be touched by an appreciation of the moral sense of the community as a whole are made up by those of individuals, hence the work of reformation must commence with the individuals in the community.

A prime cause of this trouble arises according to the writer from the fact that the marriage bond is esteemed too lightly. It is not regarded nor held as a sacred ordinance of the church; instead of being so held, it has sunk in the minds of the majority to the common level of a civil contract under the law. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder" is an axiom not recognized as having any particular vital force at the present time, for the reason as before stated, that marriage is treated almost universally as a mere civil obligation to be revised, or annulled, at the pleasure of the parties. The statistics heretofore published show the increasing tendency of this "moral" malady. Courts are powerless to effect a reformation, or stem the tide, they can only administer the law as framed upon the statute books. They are bound to grant a decree of separation where legal causes exist. Again, it may be fairly stated that the divorce is in itself not the evil, because in most cases, especially where the contending parties have become alienated in their affections, they would do worse in